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MAP NOTICES.

BY

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Since the last notice the U. S. Geological Survey has issued ten additional sheets of the atlas of the United States.

The Housatonic sheet, comprised mainly in Massachusetts, with margins of Connecticut and New York, is a reduction of four adjoining sheets from the one-mile to the two-mile scale. It is interesting in the fact that it brings into one map an area of about 900 square miles, comprising a large tract of the old base-levelled region of western Massachusetts, with the broad valley which the Housatonic has cut in comparatively recent times in relatively weak rocks.

In New York are three sheets, Brockport, Hamlin and Skaneateles, all in the western part of the State. Hamlin lies upon the south shore of Lake Ontario and presents almost a level plain, only slightly diversified by regular glacial deposits. South of it lies the Brockport sheet, also with a glacial surface, which is but little more accented than that of the Hamlin sheet. Skaneateles lies farther to the east and contains Otisco, Skaneateles and Owasco lakes.

In Illinois is one sheet, Danville, upon a scale of 1:62,500, with contours at intervals of ten feet. The upland surface of this prairie country is in places so extremely level as to change less than 10 feet per mile, yet through this level upland meanders Vermilion River in a course incised some 200 feet below the general surface.

In the upper peninsula of Michigan is one sheet, Crystal Falls, upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. This sheet is fairly representative of the intricate, irregular glacial topography of this region, abounding in lakes, irregular hills, marshes and crooked streams.

In South Dakota are three sheets; two of them, Northville and Redfield, are east of the Missouri River and on a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet. These represent a region of glacial deposit with little relief, and surface but slightly modified since the retreat of the glacier.

The third sheet of this State, Sturgis, is in the Black Hills and includes Deadwood and the mining district thereabouts. The scale is 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 50 feet.

In New Mexico is one sheet, Deming, in the southern part of the territory. The scale is 1:125,000, and the contour interval 100 feet. With the exception of three small mountain groups and a few isolated peaks, this sheet represents a broad level plain, with scarcely an undulation upon its surface. There is apparently not a living stream upon it, Mimbres River carrying water only during the time of melting of snows in the mountains.

Our new possessions continue to furnish an impetus to map making. The Signal Office of the War Department has republished, by photolithography, greatly reduced, a Spanish map of the Philippines, under the title "Carta General del Archipiélago Filipino, Chofre y Comp'a, Manila, 1897." The map is produced entirely in black, the relief being in hachures.

The Bureau of Military Information of the War Department has also republished a general map of the Philippines, which, in the Spanish edition, bore the title "Carta General del Archipiélago Filipino. Levantada principalmente por la Comision Hidrográfica, al mando del Capitan de navío, D. Claudio Montero y Gay, hasta el año 1870 con adiciones hasta 1875, Madrid, 1875."

In this edition the water is printed in a flat blue tint, and the land in gray tint, while the relief is expressed by crayon.

The same office has published an outline map of Puerto Rico, showing streams, roads, trails, railroads and settlements. No attempt is made to show the relief.

Les Lacs Français, par André Delebecque. Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie des Sciences. Paris. Typographie Chameraud et Renouard. 1898. Royal octavo, pp. 436, with 153 cuts and 22 plates and an atlas of 11 plates (maps).

This superb work presents the results of surveys and soundings of seventy-three of the lakes of France, including all the larger and more important ones. Of these, maps are presented, showing, either by contours or tints, the relief of the lake bottoms. Studies have been made of their inflow, outflow, level, temperature, color and transparency, sediment, and finally, the origin of these lakes.

All of these aspects are treated. The most interesting is that of their origin. M. Delebecque classifies them under the following heads, the barrier being produced by

1. Land slides.
2. Glaciers.
3. Moraines of living glaciers.

4. Moraines of extinct glaciers.
5. Lava flows.
6. Volcanoes breaking out in valleys.
7. Walls of volcanic craters.
8. River alluvium.
9. Sand-bars on the seashore.
10. Dunes.

Of all these, beautiful examples are found in the maps.

H. G.